The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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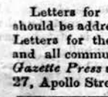

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT 1234 Tons Register, J. R. Luckes, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. Burstall & Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Sharcott, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding. For terms apply to Captain Sharcott, on board or to, COUPLAND & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company proposes despatching the Steamer PIONEER to Cochin, touching at Beypoor and the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

On Saturday the 10th May,

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. De Menezes,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

1st May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TIGRIS, for Kurrachee, on TUESDAY the 6th May, at 5 o'clock P. M touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c., as above.

1st May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 3rd inst. at 2 P. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd May, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 2nd May 1862. Manager

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Soohman Shaw*, Nacooda Hajee Bawker, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Cargo, as it comes, to land within three days from this date, as the vessel intend to go back to Muscat and the monsoon being close to set in, there is no time to spare, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned without further notice.

HAJEE ZANNAL ABADEEN,
Agent for the Ship *Soolimanshaw*.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Cassperdoon*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Howrow will hand same without delay at their risk and expense.

Captain Howrow will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 21st April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Shandong*, Captain Webster, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Shantung*.

Bombay, April 30th 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Edith Byrne*, D. Anderson, Master, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's deck. Landing Orders should be sent to us for countersignature.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Anderson.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

I THE undersigned, will not be answerable for any debts the crew of my Vessel may contract during my stay in this port.

HENRY FULLER, Master,
Barque *Countess of Yarborough*.

Bombay, 24th April 1862.

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THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 2nd May, a Grand Hippodromatic spectacle under the Patronage of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who has taken the entire house for himself and friends for this evening, and through whose generosity, the 3rd and 4th class will be opened for the public gratis.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes .....Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats ..... ,, 3
Amphitheatre ..... ,, 2
Gallery ..... ,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on the 14th May 1862, a Piece of Sea Ground situated on the Back Bay Side of Middle Colaba, measuring about 4604 Square yards.

W. D'OYLY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 26th April 1862.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office*.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON.
Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Nareawalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Bramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Bramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

LARGE AND AIRY BUNGALOWS, &c. To be Let as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—One of which is near the Jewish Church, commanding an excellent view of Breach Candy—one in Bellasis Road, and another is quite new near Mrs. Lake's.

2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgam Road near the Sea side with a story.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, values, and other particulars apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.

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FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.

For full particulars, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Will be ready in a few days.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XIX, for May 1862,
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28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of
LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

HENNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	
Fleur de Sillery—Jacquesson and Fils	30	p. doz. quarts.
Cliquot	35	,,
CLARET.		
St. Estephe—H. Hernozant	16	,,
St. Jullien do.	20	,,
Leoville do.	22	,,
Fine Claret Augt. Meller and Co.	16	,,
RHENISH WINES.		
		p. dz. pints.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	35	Rs. 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35	,, 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Rudesheimer 1857	25	
Hochheimer 1857	28	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red ,, ...	32
Port Black ,, ...	28
Do. Pints do.	15
Claret Blue ,, ...	29
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	29
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, Rudolphi	36
Do. do. ... Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

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SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 38
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 23
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old.....		,,	,, 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13

CLARET—

Chateau Margaux	,,	,, 34
Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
.....	,,	,, 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul.....	Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul.....	Pints	,, ,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet.....	Quarts	,, ,, 36
Do.	do.	Pints	,, ,, 19

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	Coblentz Rhine...		
	do.		
MOSELLE do.		,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 18
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,
do. ...Julies Robin (20 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum.....Real Jamaica	,,	,, 29
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.....	,,	,,
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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

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Best York Hams in canvas; Preserved Somerset, Chedder and Berkly Cheeses in Tins, and preserved Hams; Wilt. Bacon in Tins; Bologna and Oxford Sausages; Salted Salmon in Jars, Milton Oyster and Preserved Mushrooms in Tins, Tart Fruit, Patent Barley and Groats in one lb. Tins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peels, and Hundley and Palmer Biscuits of sorts. Also, Allsopp's and Bass's Pale Ale in Quarts and Pints, and Dunbar's Quarts and Pints Porter.

They have also received from Cape of Good Hope, per ship *Countess of Yarborough*, a fresh Batch of Garden Vegetable Seeds of sorts and various sorts of delightful Flower Seeds.

Bombay, 2nd May 1862, 24, Apollo Street.

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AT MAZAGON.

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A Beautiful Collection of Looking Glasses of Sizes in Richly Gilt Frames.

An Assortment of Drawing Room Ornaments, Vases, Statuary Rich Clocks in Marble and Bronze with Glass Domes, Rich Candelabras and Hanging Lamps.

Also a Collection of Fountains and Fountain Ornaments, Spring Toys, Pictures, Bird Cages.

The above are now on view and Catalogues will be published.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

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HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to announce to Ladies and Gentlemen resident at Malabar Hill and its vicinity, that they intend sending their Pianoforte Tuner (late from Broadwoods'), to tune Pianos in that locality, TOMORROW the 1st of May and following days, until the list of Instruments to be tuned has been completed.

Orders for his services should be sent in promptly.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, 30th April.

N. B.—*Terms Cash*—Grands and upright Instruments, Rs. 8.—Squares under 7 Octaves, Rs. 6.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barége Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnoses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barége and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glace Silks.
Black Barége, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zauve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and pomptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellant opportunity to purchase every description of Outfitting Guaranteed of the very best materials, and at the lowest possible prices for cash.

S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of English Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly calls the attention of gentlemen, to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

(Just Arrived.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS AND BALLADS.

	Rs.	As.
Let others sing the praise of wine. Drinking song, *music by Balfe*	1	14
A loving daughter's heart. By Balfe.....	1	9
Bliss for ever past. By Balfe	1	9
I'm alone. By Benedict	1	9
Silly Mavourneen. By Benedict	1	9
It is a charming girl I love. By Benedict	1	9
I'm leaving thee my mother dear. By J. Barker.	1	9
The rival Othellos, Comic Song. By F Musgrave.	1	14
At the eleventh hour, Sacred Song. By Lucy Lindsay	1	4
A young and artless maiden. By H. Glover ...	1	9
Five o'clock in the morning. By Claribel	1	14
The Sailor Boy. By Claribel	1	9
The Summer Blooms. By Richards	1	14
The light in the window. By V. Gabriel	1	14
Will o' the Wisp. By Kuhl	1	14
Great Expectations, Suggested by the popular Novel	1	9
Lovely rose, the Queen of flowers. By F. Musgrave.....	1	9

WALTZES.

The Lily of Killarney. By F. Laroche	2	8
The Cruiskeen Lawn. By P. Laroche	2	8
Lily Mavourneen. By C. Coote.....	2	8
Madoline. Valse Chantante. By F. Musgrave.	2	8
LaBelle Rosche Waltzes. By Carl Strauss	2	8
Peep o'Day. By Laurent	2	8
The Octoroon Waltz. By Wagner	2	8
Beethoven Waltz. By Laurent	2	8

POLKAS.

The Heather Bell. By F. Musgrave	1	14
Little Charley. By Cecilia Burnaud.....	1	14
Punch. By C. Coote	1	14

QUADRILLES.

The Broadway Quadrilles, on the newest Christy Ministrels' melodies. By F. Musgrave	2	8
Fontainbleau. By Strauss	2	8
Rosamunda. By H. Masson	2	8
The Lily of Killarney. By C. Coote	2	8
The Cruiskeen Lawn. By P. Laroche	2	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boosey's 24 Popular Dances arranged as Duets for the Violin and Pianoforte. By F. Musgrave.	1	12
Boosey's Model Pianoforte Tutor	2	8
Boosey's One Thousand Songs and Dances for the Violin.....	8	0
The Schoolroom Music Book	2	0
The Christy's Minstrels' Song Book, Vol. 2.....	3	0
Ditto. Vols 1 and 2 in one.....	6	0
Boosey's Christmas Annual of Dance Music for 1862	2	0
MUSICAL CABINET—Price Annual Subscription.		
No. 61.—25 Comic Songs	0	12
62.—Glover's new Opera Ruy Blas	0	12
Christmas Annual of Dance Music ...	0	12
68.—The Classical Pianoforte Album	0	12
67.—The Juvenile ditto	0	12
66.—100 Christy's Minstrels' Melodies.....	0	12
61.—12 Songs by E. Capern	0	12
72.—20 Sacred Compositions. No words ...	0	12
71.—20 Songs of the Christy's Minstrels ...	0	12
69.—The Golden Wreath	0	12
70.—20 Songs of the Christy's Ministrels...	0	12
65.—100 Reels, Country Dances, Jigs, &c.&c.	0	12
Boosey's Monthly Violinist, 1 to 13	6	8
50 Psalms and Hymn Tunes. By J. Forbes.....	0	8
Locke's Music for Macbeth	0	8
The Musical Times, and singing Class Circular, Vols. 1 to 8, bound in 4	17	8
Ditto, Vols. 3, 4, 5, and 6, paper covers, each	2	0
Ditto, loose numbers. Per dozen.....	1	2

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street

YACHT FOR SALE.

THE well known Cutter "SUNBEAM" now lying off the Apollo Bunder, and ready for immediate use. Apply to Menesse & Co., Fort.

**

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 2nd May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 07 16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	101¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	70 Prem. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	31
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	1 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	248.3.0	2½ do.	Par.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Clonbs Land Company ...	19,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	3,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 100 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	(Prem. nom. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 20 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Elphinstone Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1853-56	94½
,, Loan 1854-55	94½
,, Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

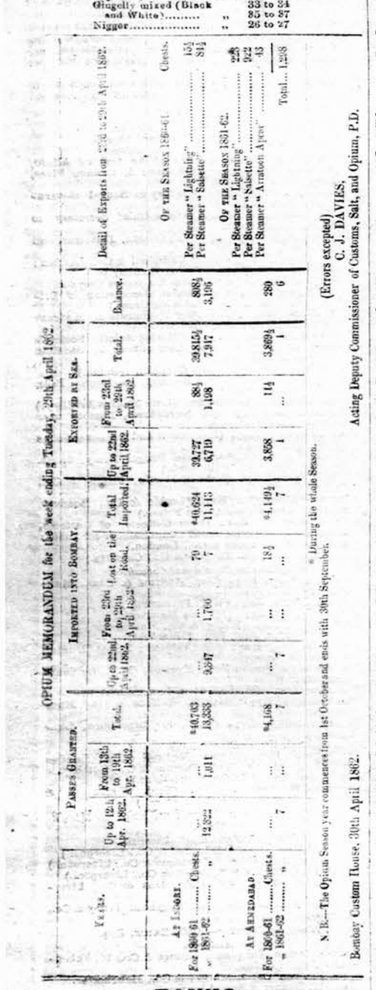
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 210 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Gold Mohur	,, 16-0½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£3	2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, May loading...£3	10s.	0d.
,, (Seeds).....£1	17s.	6d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2	15s.	0d.
,, (Seeds) £2	7s.	6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China.....	Rs. 9 to 10	per candy. Nmnl.
To Clyde.....	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (May 1st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Rs.	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	,,	226 to 227
New Dholleras, and Bhowanggee	,,	217 to 220
New Oomrawuttee	,,	195 to 198
New Compta, ...	,,	295 to 296
New Dharwar Sawginee	,,	273 to 274
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	192 to 193
New Veraval	,,	198 to 199
Khandeish	,,	175 to 180
New Punatchee	,,	230 to 233
New Accola	,,	212 to 213
New Manglore	,,	200 to 202
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (May)	,,	222 to 223
Dholerah and Bhownagger (Do.)	,,	217 to 218
Oomrawuttee .....(May)	,,	None.
Veravole ..... Do.).....	,,	194 to 195
Dharwar Sawginee(May).....	,,	268 to 270
Mangalore	,,	194 to 195
Punatchee	,,	195 to 196
Oompta	,,	198 to 200
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,573 to 1,580.		
SEED—Linseed, Bombay ..... at Rs. 5-13 to 5-14 mns per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... ,, 6-12 to 6-14		
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... ,,	33 to 34	
Nigger ..... ,,	35 to 37	
	26 to 27	



BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 7 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	,,	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, ¼ per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
THE Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the place in England by the Mail or the Mail route to which they are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by East Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders and Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £200. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	,, ,,
Do. do. do.	4	,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5	,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 30	Asteroid	Gardiner	Calcutta 10 March
	Themis.....	Rodgers	Melbourne 29 Feb.
May 1	Manchester (s).....	McDonald ...	Surat 30 April.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 1	Pride of the Ocean ...	Kyle	London.
	Margaret	Faulkner.....	Liverpool.
	Judul Barry.....	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Parker.....	Hongkong.
	James Rassell	Muir	Liverpool.
	Celestial Breeze	Lafrancis.....	Calcutta via Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. J. W. Campbell ; and 236 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Pride of the Ocean*, to London.—Lieut. Walker, I. N. ; and Assistant Surgeon Mott.

Per ship *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, to Hongkong.—Two Parsees and 26 Mohomedans.

Per ship *Celestial Breeze*, to Kurrachee.—Four natives ; six prisoners and twent-one guards.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Napoleon III.* D. Versunee, bound to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Theits*, for Falmouth, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Melbourne.

Themes.—Cargo Ballast.

From Calcutta.

Edith Byrne.—2,242 bags Sugar. 2,202 bales Jute, 57 bales D. Gunney, 3,797 bags Rice, 200 barrels Saltpetre, 8 cases Wine, 5 cases Arrowroot, 1 case Glassware, 400 Sugar.

Salam Sham.—7,633 bags Rice. 517 bales Gunnies, 1 package Attar, 1 package Price Goods, 5 packages Merchandise.

Asteriod.—4,881 bags Rice, 570 bales Jute, 34 bags Long Pepper, 13 cases Brass Wire, 42 packages Piece Goodt, 436 bags Sugar, 17 bales Raw Silk, 4 bales Cloth, 153 bales Gunnies.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 1st May 1862.

For London.

Owen Glendower.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.

Cleadon.—Loose E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Suckoor Futtay ; 225 cases Tea, 17,596 lbs., Bullackeedass Lalchund.

Lobelia.—133 bales Munjeet, 457 cwt., Malsee Canjee.

Earl of Balearas—2 ll bags Saltpetre, 347 maunds, Coondoodass Soonderdass.

For Liverpool.

Venus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dhunjee Natha ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 4 bales Wool, 12 cwt., Hunsraj Curumsee.

Morning Star.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Jacob A. Westerwelt.—100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Knight.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Pudomsee Virjee.

Brunelle.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Damjee Hemraz and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Ajiers.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Canjee Toolsydass.

Pericles.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz ; 517 bags Saltpetre, 9.0 maunds, Visram Kesowjee ; 120 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Dhunjee Manecki ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Queen of India.—700 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Maha Ranee.—11 bales Wool, 34½ cwt., 1 half bale Wool, John Watt Jackson.

Adriatic.—bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsydass

Tyra.—16 bolt Europe Canvas, Jamsetjee Hormusjee.

North.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Clifton Belle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Khatesy Toolany ; 106 bundles Hemp 105 cwt., Bhoga Curumsee.

Etna.—200 bales Cotton, 600 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co ; 160 bales Cotton, 550 cwt , Bomanjee Khodabux.

Chance.—23 bales Cotton, 80½ cwt., D H. Cama & Co.

Bramlu Moore.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Beechworth.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Morarbhoy Virchundass.

Beloochee.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Derigo.—30 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Velijee Mooljee.

Africa.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung.

Crescent.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Tarachund Sittaram ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Southamly.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luxmidass Hunsraz ; 59 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Juggunath Visram.

Meteor.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govindjee Doongersy.

Grace Darling.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

America.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Agonaut.—325 packages Wet Dates, 356½ cwt., Laljee Ludha.

Albion.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Nansee Manjee

For Falmouth.

Thetis.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co.

For Havre.

Fairly.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Pescatore.—6 casks Claret, 289 Im. gallons, Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

For Channel for Order.

Amazon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkari Brothers.

For Macao.

Eliza.—380 bundles Sharkflax, 118 cwt., Gowabhai Chandoo.

For Penang.

Eli a.—237 packages Wet Dates, 296 cwt., Wookerda Enderjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—1 case Cotton Piece Goods, 34 dozens Socks, 4 dozens Towels, 2 pieces Merino, Hormusjee Pestonjee ; 1 box Sundries, Serifkhan Canjee ; 46 bales Cotton, 11 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Morarbhoy Veerjbhoocun ; 1 case Sundries, Noormahomed Dhunedina ; 1 box Real Pearls, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 5 bundles Ganza, 51 cwt., Esmail Admed Moon-ee ; 207 bundles Sharkfins, 644 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubbib ; 149 bundles Sharkfins, 43½ cwt., Peerally Balorjee ; 4 pots Sandlewood Oil, 235 lbs., Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Calcutta.

Shenahah.—220 packages Coffee, 330 cwt., 215 packages Cloves, 255 cwt., Heerjee Moosa Josub ; 176 packages Sundries, Hajee Mahomed Sedick ; 4 packages M. Coffee, 63 cwt , Essa Ebram.

Shaw Jan.—20 packages Almonds, 50 cwt., Hajee Jacob ; Loose Sundelwoods, 98 cwt., Morarjee Coorsondass.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 22, Ship *Osiris*, Royer, from Mauritius 4th March ; touched at Pondicherry 17th April.

Do. Ship *Duke of Wellington* (particulars not received).

DEPARTURE.—April 22, Ships *Nouvelle Ascension* and *Rose* and Barque *Delangle*.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

30th April.—Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, M.D., 1st Punjaub Cavalry, on sick leave, from Rajanpore and Punjaub.

Do.—Lieut. A. F. Turner, 3rd European Regiment, on sick certificate, from Kurrachee.

1st May.—Ensign H. B. Hill, 3rd N. I., to join, from Kurrachee.

Do.—Lieut. H. M. Repton, Bengal Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Nagode.

Do.—Lieut. C. Macleod, 12th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Do.—Lieut. Col. E. Wray, C.B., Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Do.—Lieut. Col. J. Morgan, Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

30th April.—Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps, on duty, to Malligaum.

1st May.—Captain J. Peyton, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on leave, to Belgaum.

Do.—Assistant Surgeon N. A. Mott, Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to Europe.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 1st May 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Captain Bonnand, 3rd Regt. N. I. on the 10th instant, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

The 18th Regt. N. I., has permission to fire ball and blank ammunition during the present month.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1862.

No. 289.—The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made :—

Sloan and Park, Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor), John Bingham, to be Sub Conductor, from the 5th April 1862, vice O'Donnell, pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1862.

No. 291.—Major F. J. Goldsmid is permitted to resign the Command of the Kurrachee Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 292.—Surgeon Major A. Wright has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, and Surgeon to the Police at the Presidency, vice Surgeon Major W. Arbuckle, M. D. proceeding Europe on medical certificate, or until further orders.

No. 293.—The following appointments are made :—

Surgeon W. Thom, to be Surgeon to the European General Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Fraser, M.D., to act as Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, vice Surgeon F. Manisty, absent on medical certificate or until further orders.

No. 294.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th April.

Infantry.—No. 841.—Mr. George John Coulson,

No. 295.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 6th January 1861, is appointed to the Bombay Corps from 18th February 1861, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Edward Charles Marston. 25th Regt., N. L. I.. Commandant Sind Police.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty year's service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 10th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Major) E. C. Marston.

No. 296.—The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that in consequence of long continued ill health, and there being no prospect of the recovery of Lieutenant H. C. Ryder, 3rd European Regiment, the name of that Officer shall be removed from the Army List from the 26th May next, the date of the expiration of the leave of absence to England granted him.

No. 297.—Major General Cunninghame, and Major General M. W. Smith, C. B., having been permitted to exchange Presidencies, Major General Smith is appointed to the General Staff of the Bombay Army.

No. 298.—The following Order, dated 4th April 1862, by Brigadier Heyland, C. B., appointing Captain Boyd, 11th Regt. N. I., to act as Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, as temporary transfer, with effect from the 5th idem, until the arrival of Capt. Westropp, is confirmed.

No. 299.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the period of service after which a Corporal or Soldier of inferior rank employed in the Public Works Department may be recommended for promotion to the rank of Serjeant is reduced from 7 to 3 years.

No. 300.—It is hereby notified that the War Office Circular No. 637, dated the 15th July 1861, granting a higher rate of pay, &c., to Armorer Sergeants of Infantry Regiments is only applicable to Regiments armed with the " Interchangeable."

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1862.

No. 301.—The following appointments are made :—

Major W. L. Merewether, C. B., of the Staff Corps, to act as Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Marriott on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Major J. Wray, of the Staff Corps, to conduct the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, until Major Merewether joins, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th April 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for Staff Employ :—

Captain T. H. Bi n, 19th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. G. H. Bridges, 1st European Regt. Fusiliers.

Under the sanction of Government compensation in lieu of clothing from 1863, is granted to the undermentioned Corps, 22nd Regt. N. I., 25th Regt. N. L. I., 28th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

Staff Corps.—Captain T. Leith, for 30 days from 27th April, on privilege leave.

18th Brigade Royal Artillery—Lieut. Colonel C. B. Fuller, from 25th April to 12th May.

3rd European Regiment.—Lieut. A. F. Turner, for 30 days from date of departure.

3rd Regiment Scinde Horse.—Captain W. Dickinson, 30th Regt. N. I., for Jacob Rifles, Captain C. W. Wigney, for 30 days from the 18th April, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. E Blowers, from 16th April to 25th May, in extension to remain at Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Hindoostanee.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. L. Holbert, from 25th to 30th April, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

2nd Poona Horse.—Major A. E. Lock, from 8th to 18th May, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Hindoostanee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. Thom to be Surgeon to the European General Hospital.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 12th May 1862.

Khan Bahadoor Framjee Nusserwanjee, Honzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Poona, and Khan Bahadoor Syed Kumaloodeen wulad Meer

ON the 21st ultimo we announced on the authority of a Kurrachee paper that one of the mud-barges that was being towed from Kurrachee to Bombay by the steamer *Auckland* had foundered at sea. We regret to learn that another of these barges that was in tow of the *Berenice* has also been lost. This is very unfortunate; the fate of the first should have been a lesson to the authorities concerned not to have risked a second. Both these barges split up from the action of the sea, and immediately went down. They were constructed for service in the harbour, and consequently could not stand the heavy seas which are sometimes encountered between this and Kurrachee. It is a pity they were ever thought of being removed from Kurrachee, where they were very usefully employed in the dredging work going on in the Harbour; and the foundering of these two barges will not only be a dead loss to Government, but retard the progress of the Harbour w rks at Kurrachee. Have Government no facilities for constructing these barges at Bombay with all the appliances of a Dockyard, instead of indenting on Kurrachee, where the means for this kind of work must be very limited indeed?

We trust some enquiry will be made into this affair, and some body called to account for this seemingly wilful destruction of Government property.

WE would direct the special attention of our readers to the "First Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, A. D. 1861:—

BOMBAY BRANCH.

The primary objects of the Society are the following:
1. The Improvement of Vernacular Teachers.
2. The supply of School Books and other useful publications, prepared on Christian principles.
3. The support of Vernacular Schools.

Committee for the Improvement of Teachers.

Revs. Dr. Wilson, Dhanjibhai Nauroji, C. Harding, Narayan Sheshadri, Hari Ramchundra, J. Wilson, and G. Bowen.

Rev. G. Bowen, Secretary.

Publication Committee.—Vernacular Publications are issued under the direction of the Committees of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, and the Gujarat Tract Society.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.

It is particularly requested that all Subscriptions and Donations be sent direct to the Treasurer.

Orders for Publications to be addressed to the Depository of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, Esplanade, Bombay.

The Christian Vernacular Education Society for India was established in 1858 by Christians of all evangelical denominations *as a Memorial of the Mutiny.* The primary objects which it contemplates are the Training of Vernacular Teachers, the supply of School Books, and eventually, the support of Schools. The vast extent of the field, and the amount of united action contemplated demanding well digested plans, occasioned some delay in carrying out the work of the Society; but the organisation is now complete, and every year witnesses progress in all directions.

OPERATIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Improvement of Teachers.

The examination scheme for Vernacular Teachers has been extended to this Presidency. The following extract from a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Wilson expresses the general feeling with respect to the proposal:—

"I very much approve of the plan of rewards to Native Teachers passing satisfactory examinations. It is one of the most practical and satisfactory ways of employing part of the funds of the Christian Vernacular Education Society which has been committed."

The examination for 1862 includes the following subjects:—

1. Gospel of St. Luke.
2. Geography of India.
3. History of India. Hindu Period.
4. Arithmetic. Four simple and compound Rules. Proportion.
5. Pamphlet on Education. Subjects:—Nature of Education School Discipline, Questioning, on Teacher Reading, Spelling, and Dictation.
6. Teacher to read a passage from a school book, and to write it from dictation; to give a reading lesson to a class, to examine upon it, and to give a dictation lesson.

The course for the first year is designedly easy, to induce teachers to come forward. While the main objects will be to aid Schoolmasters in imparting instruction from the Scriptures and in teaching the ordinary branches of education, it is hoped that eventually simple treaties on such subjects as Astronomy, the Preservation of Health, Natural History, &c., may be included in the programme. Due notice will be given to Missionaries about the examination to be held in 1863.

Printing and Circulation.

During the year 22,250 Marathi publications, containing 772,500 pages, have been printed. The issues amount to 42,136. In addition, 4,063 copies of the Society's English Series have been circulated.

Colportage.

The plan of selling Christian Publications in India was first commenced in the Bombay Presidency, and has been prosecuted there with the greatest amount of success. Still it is to be regretted that the diffusion of Christian truth in this manner is yet so limited. During the last year the Bible Society issued 3,806 copies of the Bible in whole or in part, in Marathi, the Bombay Tract and Book Society circulated in the same language 703 books and 24,825 tracts, while 12,136 School Books and Periodicals were issued by this Society—only 41,270 in all. The Home Committee of the Christian Vernacular Education Society wish to employ additional Colporteurs as far as Funds permit. This will secure an increased circulation of the Christian literature in a very effective manner.

Funds.

Including a grant of £250 from the Parent Committee, the Subscriptions and Donations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,411-5-2. The proceeds of sales amounted to Rs. 1,037-13-3, of which the sum of Rs. 216-12-0 was derived from the sale of 11,655 vernacular publication. Total received, Rs. 2,449-2-5; Expenditure, Rs. 2,220-2-0.

Summary.

An incentive to improvement has been held out by the Society to every Mission Vernacular Teacher in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and in Ceylon. Though the number receiving rewards will be limited the first year, it will not fall far short of that of the successful candidates for Government certificates in England when that system was commenced in 1847. The establishment of a Training Institution in the Madras Presidency will soon enable the Society not only to make efforts to *improve* the education, but to *extend* it on a satisfactory basis. New schools, with trained masters, will gradually be opened at the expense of the Society.

The Society's lists now contain 95 publications in *thirteen* languages. Besides School Books, they include Illustrated Monthly Periodicals in eight languages, as well as works on the Evidences of Christianity, Commentaries on the Gospels, with Dictionaries, &c., which will be useful to upwards of a thousand Mission Agents.

Since the formation of the Society 486,881 publications, containing 20,982,944 pages, have been printed.

It is earnestly hoped that the aid afforded to the Society may be so increased, that operations in this part of India may be greatly extended.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1861.

RECEIPTS.	*Rs.*	*as.*	*p.*
Subscriptions and Donations	1,411	5	2
Sales	1,037	13	3
Rs.	2,449	2	5

DISBURSEMENTS.			
Printing and Translations	1,332	8	0
Remittance to Madras, for Publications supplied	750	0	0
Commission on Sales	100	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	37	10	0
Balance	229	0	5
Rs.	2,449	2	5

J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Two horrible murders took place yesterday morning in Chuckla. From the particulars that we were enabled to glean on the spot and from other information it appears that a Calasse, a Mahomedan of the name of *Shaik Ahmed bin Shaik Ebram* committed a double murder yesterday morning. The murderer had been staying for the last six or seven days with a woman of the name of *Sherafa*, a courtezan, in 2nd Coomberwada Street, Chuckla, and on his first coming to live there he gave her thirty rupees for his board. It seems that both the murderer and his unfortunate victim were on very unfriendly terms for the last five or six days and had had repeated quarrels. The man appears to have been jealous of the woman and entertained the idea that she was paying too much attention to other men, and neglecting him. Yesterday morning the murderer left the house of Sherefa at an early hour, and from what afterwards occurred, it is conjectured that he went to some place in the immediate neighbourhood and bought a knife, very similar to those generally used by butchers in sticking pigs. About seven o'clock he must have returned to the house, for it was directly after that hour that he is supposed to have committed the foul crimes for which he is now in custody. Some people who lived in the same house with the unfortunate woman, Sherefa, were about that time alarmed by the cries of a woman, but it turned out however, as not proceeding from her, but from another woman of the name of *Mamsola* Two persons a man and a woman, saw the man, now in custody, strike Mamsola with the knife, which we have described, in her breast, from the effects of which she died almost instantly; having done so he opened the door of the room where Sherefa stopped and threw the knife in there, and immediately ran down stairs. It is supposed that he had previously wreaked his vengeance on Sherefa, for she was found in the room with a fearful wound in her abdomen several inches in length, from which her entrails were protruding. As far as is yet known no person was present when he stabbed Sherefa. Information was immediately given to the Police, but by this time the murderer had left the house. Directly after the opening of the Fort Police office yesterday, and before the arrival of either of the Magistrates a man came into the office of Mr. Hingley the Chief Clerk, and told him that he had committed a great crime. Mr. Hingley told him to sit down on a place indicated and ordered the Police to look after him. When a Police Naique No. 696 came into the office and recognised the man as answering to the description of one who had committed the horrible murders that morning in Chuckla. On examining his clothes it was found that spots of blood were on the left sleeve of his jacket. Mr. Hingley ordered the man to be taken to Mr. Forjett, which was done accordingly, and subsequently he was identified as being the same person who had been living with Sherefa, and who is supposed to have murdered her that same morning; and was unmistakably recognised as the murderer of the unfortunate woman Mamoola. When the Police Duffadar *Abdool* went into the room where Sherefa was stabbed by the prisoner, she was not dead, but had sufficient strength to tell him that the prisoner had inflicted the frightful wound on her person. Immediately afterwards the poor creature died.

An Inquest was held yesterday afternoon before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, on the body of *Mamoola*, at which several witnesses were examined and whose evidence went to show little more in substance than above described. The prisoner was present and appeared to be a man about 40 years of age, of short stature and slight build. At the conclusion of the examination of the whole of the witnesses, the Coroner after duly cautioning the prisoner, took down the following statement; he said:—I beg that the lover of Sherefa may be brought here, for she had a lover. Sherefa was in my keeping and Mamoola was in her employ as a servant. Whenever I had any conversation with Sherefa Mamoola used to abuse me and tell me to leave the house. I had an agreement with Sherefa that I would keep her for one month and I gave her thirty rupees at the time I went to stay with her. For one day she lived in peace with me but on the next she quarrelled with me. It was six days ago when I gave her the thirty rupees. When she began to quarrel I told her not to quarrel. I would not sit up late of a night, until 12 o clock. Sherefa used to sit up with her lover, both him and others used to come into the house and laugh. Both Mamoola and Sherefa used to abuse me in their presence. They used to sit up sometimes until 2 o'clock in the morning. The other men used also to sleep on the same bed with Sherefa. I frequently expostulated with her (Sherefa) when she used to say, in the presence of her lover, "go away you *coward* and *pimp*." I used to keep quiet. She never listened to my expostulations. I told her not to quarrel as I was only going to stay for a few days. I was in the habit of going into the Fort every morning at about 8 or 9 o'clock for the purpose of getting my wages and was in the habit of returning about 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon for my meals. She said to me yesterday, "you have no business here." Her lover was sitting there at that time, his name is Ibrahim. I used to go to her house to get my meals. When I returned yesterday from the Fort my dinner was not prepared. Mamoola said "who had prepared dinner for me." I then went to a friend's house and got my meal. Sherefa was absent from the house at that time. I afterwards saw Sherefa' her lover and an Arabian girl taking their supper, she never asked me to take any with them. I slept in the house that night and got up at 6 o'clock this morning and then this happened. I have nothing more to say.

The Coroner said that there was no more evidence to be taken in regard to the death of Mamoola, it had been proved by two witnesses that the prisoner inflicted the wound on her, and the doctor had examined the body and considered that the wound was sufficient to cause her death.

The jury returned a *Verdict* of wilful murder against the prisoner.

The enquiry lasted from 3 o'clock until half past 7.

The Inquest will re-assemble this (Friday) morning on the body of Sherefa.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 1st May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*Abdoola Soolaman* and eighteen other Calasees were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the steamer *Arratoon Apcar*.

Captain Henry de-Schmidt of the above steamer stated that the whole of the prisoners refused to duty on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The whole of the prisoners pertinaciously refused to return to their duty alleging that they did not get their food at the proper time.

HIS WORSHIP admonished them all to return to their duty.

The prisoners all refused to act upon the Magistrate's advice.

HIS WORSHIP then sentenced them to be each imprisoned with hard labour in the House of Correction for four weeks or until the ship sails.

ANOTHER CASE OF REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*Ali Khan* and twenty-three other Calassees were charged with wilful disobedience of orders in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Shan-shaw*.

Captain Frank Morgan Gilham stated that he belonged to the above ship; and that all the prisoners signed articles in Calcutta on the 10th February last for eight months. On the morning of the 30th ultimo they all came aft and asked for money. Five or six of the crew having deserted, witness told the men that he did not intend to give them any money in Bombay but would make them an advance in Cochin. They were not willing to accept those terms and refused duty. The ship being on the point of sailing and so as not cause any delay, witness promised them that he would give them two or three rupees each. They still refused and the agent offered them half a month's advance, which likewise they refused to take, they wanted a month's wages advanced. Witness never heard any complaint whatever about the provisions, they got as much as they could eat. Witness believed that they did not get their rations more turmeric, but that was in consequence of these articles not having been shipped at Calcutta. Witness was willing to give them a few rupees.

HIS WORSHIP advised them to go on board and promised them that if they did so three of them should be sent to the shipping master with the constable, who would see if they were entitled to any remuneration for what they had been short of.

The prisoners expressed their willingness to go to their duty on the terms proposed to them.

HIS WORSHIP ordered the whole of the prisoners to be sent on board; and also ordered three of them to be taken to the shipping master for the purpose above stated.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF STEALING BANK NOTES.—*Casseram Vitto* and *Vitto Suddoo* were charged with stealing 21 Bank notes of 25 Rs. each the property of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

Merwanjee Nasserwanjee said.—I am a Shroff in the office of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. On the 11th March last about 5 o'clock in the afternoon I counted my master's cash and put it into the Treasure chest. There were thirteen Bank notes of 100 Rs. each, three of 50 Rs. each, 21 for 25 Rs. each, ten for 10 Rs. each and Rs. 898-3-8 in cash. I locked the treasure chest and put the key in a large treasure chest. The following day at about 10 o'clock I went to the large chest, which I found open, and in consequence of what the book-keeper told me I took out the key and opened the small treasure chest and examined the cash and notes, when I found that the bundle of 21 Bank notes for 25 Rs. each was missing. I reported the loss to Mr. Latham of our firm and information was given to the Police. The first prisoner was a sepoy in our office. I dont know the other prisoner.

Balcrustna Sabsett stated that the mother of the first prisoner told him (witness) that he had given some rupees to one Muthoo, woman, to keep by which he was saved and that if he had not done so he would have been beaten and robbed. In consequence of what the first prisoner's mother told witness he enquired of Baboo about the money. A few days afterwards witness heard that the prisoner had gone to his native country. Witness knew that a robbery had been committed and was told by Bhicoo Dhondoo that the prisoner had asked him to change two Bank notes for 25 Rs. each for him. On the following Friday witness told this to Babajee Shabajee.

Bablee Goonjee stated that he was an unemployed Peon. About a month ago he met the first prisoner in the Bazaar. He had a 25 Rs. Bank note in his hand and asked witness to go with him to change the note. On the same day witness saw him deposit with the woman Muthoo another 25 rupees.

Muthoo, woman, stated that the prisoner had given her a Bank note to take care of on the day in question, when he was fighting. The money was returned to the prisoner immediately afterwards.

Antonio de Montford, a bookkeeper in the employ of the firm, stated that on the 12th March, when he went to the office, he tried to open the treasure chest with the key but found the key would not turn in the lock. Upon examination of the safe it was found to be open. That circumstance roused the suspicions of witness who asked the witness Merwanjee whether the money was all right. After some time the shroff told witness that the bundle of 25 Rs. notes were missing. Witness reported the affair to Mr. Latham. There were two key's to the safe, one of which is kept by witness and the other by Mr. Maxwell, an assistant in their firm. Mr. Latham then enquired of Mr. Maxwell whether anything was wrong with his key. Mr. Maxwell informed him that he found the drawer of his desk, in which the key was kept, open.—*Remanded.*

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Jangoo Ewam Beg and *Pandoo Gopal* were charged with the larceny of seventy-five thousand bricks.

Mr. Khunderow Morejee, Attorney for Prosecutor.

R. B. Barton, Esq., Barrister for Prisoner.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that this was a money dispute, and ought to have been the subject of a civil action, it appeared also that the prosecutor was absolutely charging the prisoners with stealing their own property, they the prisoners being the absolute proprietors of the brick fields, to which the prosecutor set up a false title, he never having obtained or even applied for a license as is necessary to carry on the business of a brick burner, a servant of prosecutor, a discharged servant of prisoners, and a Purdasie, who had been employed as a bully to prevent the removal of bricks by the rightful owners were severally examined and cross-examined by the Advocates on either side. His Worship then remarked to Mr. Khunderow that unless he adduced some better evidence he would dismiss the case.

Mr. Barton said he was only astonished at the Magistrate being so patient as he had been, he might remember that this case had been before him on a former occasion when he had let it stand in order to do his duty to make some animadversions on the prosecution, with which his Worship agreed at that time; however the prosecutor appeared without any legal adviser and the case was then as it would be now dismissed. This was the old story of the machinery of the Criminal law being turned into an instrument of torture for the purpose of setting up some imaginary claims, it must have been apparent to the attorney Mr. Khunderow had he read his brief or taken the trouble to look into the merits of the case more particularly, as he must have known the decision of his worship on a former occasion, that this was a most improper case to bring before a Criminal tribunal, and he trusted he would take a hint not unkindly meant, and be careful ere he lends himself to such reprehensible proceedings as the prosecutor has been guilty, without due care and enquiry. There is an immense difference between an advocate for the defence and for the prosecution; the advocate for the defence or rather his client is dragged into Court with his liberty and character at stake and may use all honorable means to get quit, but the counsel for the prosecution ought to remember, that he is endeavoring only to uphold public justice, and ought to be very sure he is proceeding at least on some tangible grounds ere he consents to a man being accused of felony, it would indeed be a fearful state of things if such prosecutions as these were fostered, and with the countenance of those whom Government has thought fit to trust with the responsibilities of advocates. This case has been dismissed before; there is a dispute between the parties as to possession and this being the case either the Supreme Court, or if within its jurisdiction, the Small Cause Court, is the proper tribunal to settle those differences.

HIS WORSHIP remarked it was quite true what Mr. Barton had said, this case had been dismissed by him, and on the grounds stated by that gentleman, and he would most carefully look into cases of this kind before entertaining them; there were two somewhat of a similar nature before him, he could only do as he before did, refer the parties to settle their disputes in a Civil Court, and he *dismissed the Charge.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, P. J.)

Thursday, 1st May 1862.

Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay vs. *Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree and ten others.*

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Dr. Dallas, moved for an injunction of this Court to restrain the defendants from disturbing or interfering with the plaintiff in his office of Cazee of Bombay and from receiving or taking the fees thereof, and from solemnising, recording, registering, or certifying any marriage or marriages, and from granting, entering, recording, registering or certifying any divorce or divorces of Mahomedans in Bombay, and from furnishing or causing to be furnished to any person any copies or extracts from or of any entry, record, &c. already made, recorded &c. by the defendants or any one or more of them, and that the defendant Syed Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree be restrained from acting as Cazee of Bombay in any manner whatsoever, and from employing the defendants Shaik Ebrahim and Goolam Hoosein or any other persons as his Naibs or deputies in the performance of any of the functions which of right belong to the office of Cazee and from assuming to himself or exercising, either personally or by deputies, any of the functions or privileges appertaining to that office, or in any wise disturbing the plaintiff in the enjoyment of his office, and from soliciting, seeking, or receiving the fees appertaining to it, and also that the defendants Shaik Ebrahim and Goolam Hoosein be restrained from acting as Naibs of the defendant Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree, and from performing as such Naibs any of the functions appertaining to the office of Cazee of Bombay, and from receiving any fees or accustomable perquisites in respect of the performance of such functions, and from calling themselves the Jumat either on their own account or on behalf of the other seven defendants, and that the defendants and especially the said seven of them, calling themselves the Jumat, may be restrained from assisting, instigating or appointing any person or persons to act in Bombay as Cazee or as Naibs, or to solicit or receive the fees appertaining to the office of Cazee, except the plaintiff or his duly authorised Naibs. The motion was based upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, which stated that in order to the assertion of his rights as the authorised Cazee of Bombay, he, in the month of November 1860 caused an action at law to be brought in this Court against the defendant Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree, for having unlawfully exercised the office of Cazee of Bombay and received and taken divers fees and emoluments belonging thereto, which action resulted in a verdict being given for the plaintiff on the 25th April 1861, for Rs. 4713 with costs. That since the verdict was given Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree, has absconded from Bombay in order to evade payment of the amount. That the Court, in giving judgment, expressly decided that if Mahomedans in Bombay choose to obtain for their marriage or divorce the authentification of the Cazee of Bombay, they must go to the Cazee appointed by Government for that purpose, and that if they set up a Cazee of their own, and the unlawful Cazee accepts the office and assumes the performance of its duties he will be liable to an action for a disturbance at the suit of the lawful holder, and if he should receive fees belonging to the office he will be liable to refund the amount with costs of suit upon action brought by the legitimate Cazee. That acceptance of the judgment and decree of this Court, the defendant Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree and the seven defendants calling themselves the Jumat, nominated the defendants Shaik Ebrahim and Goolam Hoosein to act as Naibs on behalf of the defendant Ahmed Shaw Cashmeree, and that these Naibs assume and perform the duties of the office of Cazee and receive the fees and tomaide fees, especially in respect of marriages and divorces, without any authority from the deponent, who is the lawful holder of the office and who is thereby disturbed in the enjoyment of his rights.

Mr. Bayley, on behalf of the seven defendants, submitted that the motion asked too much, and that the injunction could not be granted in the terms of the motion. No person can be restrained by an injunction of this Court to marry before other persons not Cazees. Every Mahomedan has a right to solemnise, or record, or certify marriages, and this Court could not restrain him.

Mr. Westropp in reply urged that what was asked for by the application was to prevent the defendants from *officiating* at the marriages, for, by so doing they trenched upon the privileges of the plaintiff, who was the only authorised person to officiate.

His Lordship said that the rights of the Cazee of Bombay to take fees, &c. in respect of the performance of the functions of his office was established in this Court. The terms of the motion applied to the class of persons who have been, since the judgment of the Court, engaged in the performance of the duties of the Cazee. The injunction was asked for to restrain this class of persons, who have usurped the office of the Cazee of Bombay in contempt of the judgment of the Court, from disturbing the plaintiff in the enjoyment of his rights. The motion, therefore, ought to be granted. Rule made absolute. Costs of this motion to be costs in the cause.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

CHALISGAUM.

Chalisgaum was formerly a lonely place, but since it became a Railway station it has risen into importance. Capt. Dod's men are much to be seen about Chalisgaum building small huts for their residence in jungles, which they are going to cultivate as emigrants (?) The appointment of Bhasker Sowdasee to be Fouzdar seems to have been a very judicious one. From his knowledge of the English language he has been more useful to the European community at this station than his predecessor. The natives who generally work in large numbers are in awe of him. Hitherto this class of labourers showed in their behaviour that they thought they were their own masters and had a free licence to do any thing they pleased. Since the example set to them by the exertions, intelligence and industry of the present Fouzdar, they are modest and as obedient as they ought to be. In short all the police arrangements in the station seem to be creditable to the Fouzdar; I long very much to see him made here a Mamlutdar.

CAMP BARODA, 26*th April* 1862.

Previous to the presentation of the State Carriage to the Guicowar, the Station Master enquired of the Managing Agent whether he was to have charge of the state carriage and shed, when Mr. Bucknall, the District Engineer, who was at the time present, volunteered to look after them (the shed is about half a mile from the station) to which Mr. Lane agreed. Under this circumstance of course, it was Mr. Bucknall's duty, considering the importance of the occasion, to have seen that the work was undertaken by him was properly attended to, whereas he made no arrangements for the protection of the carriage at the points—and he was laid up sick—beyond entrusting it to the care of his clerk Rewadass, who instead of getting a pointsman from the station or himself being present at the junction, placed the points, after the carriage left the shed, entirely under the control of a common labourer, quite ignorant of the requirements of a pointsman, with instructions to direct the points towards the shed on seeing the carriage returning. The man, as I have already stated, acted up to orders, ignorant of the fact of the train starting on an excursion trip The consequences have already been communicated.

It is evident that the accident occurred through the negligence of the District Engineer, but in order to screen that officer from any blame in the matter, the Railway authorities have had the audacity to prosecute the poor man, who merely did as he was told to do, before the Resident, who sentenced him to 6 months hard labour. The man on the night of the accident, on being asked how he came to be at the points, and why he directed it towards the shed when the train was going at such speed, stated in defence, that he was engaged by Rewadass and acted according to his instructions; but the next day Rewadass and a Parsee lad of the same department were seen to visit him at the station where the man was in custody, and the result was that the prisoner gave another version of his part with regard to the cause of the accident, which from the statement made by the man at the Residency, was as follows. "That he was in a state of inebriety, and seeing that no body else was at the points, thought that by acting as the pointsman he would attract the notice of the Guicowar and receive a handsome reward." Taking it as a hypothesis that such was the case ought not the District Engineer, who had the charge of the shed to have been made responsible for the efficient management of the points, and which, had it not been for the danger signal promptly shown by the Station Master, the destruction of upwards of two dozen souls would have been inevitable. This accident, coupled with the one which occurred when Sir Russell Clerk visited Baroda in January 1861, when a cross rail was mechanically introduced between the rails of the main line on the Wishwanumtree bridge, and on which occasion the Guicowar was in the carriage, and on the other was supposed to be, obviously demonstrates that there is some foul design on the life of the Guicowar. There must have been some under-handed work in the prosecution of the labourer, and a very unfavorable and unjust report appears to have been made at the Residency regarding the man, to have meri ed such severe punishment. Should the above appear in your next issue, I hope it will be noticed and enquired into by the Government Consulting Engineer.

GUZERAT.

AHMEDABAD, 23*rd April* 1862.—On the 19th instant, an annual examination was held in the Female School, established by Neknamdar Sukhavutee Bahadoor, Hurkooverbai. Among the gentlemen present on the occasion, were Mr. T. C. Hope, who occupied the chair, Colonel French, Messrs. Curtis, Jordan, Hynes, and several high native officials. They were highly pleased with the progress which has been made by the girls, under the tuition of an intelligent vernacular school master; especially in learning, sewing, &c. After distributing the prizes, to the amount of Rs. 75, out of the School Fund, the meeting separated.

We are glad to hear that the railway line from Dolia to Mehmoodabad will be opened for traffic on the 28th instant. The latter town is only 18 miles from Ahmedabad, and it is, therefore, earnestly hoped that we shall have the pleasure of seeing the whole line from Surat to this place, completed in the course of a few months.

The Hon'ble Premabhai and his family arrived here yesterday. This gentleman was hastily welcomed by the native community of this place, who look upon him with great respect, in consequence of the affable manner with which he treats them.

A rumour has been afloat in this city that orders have been received to exempt from income-tax persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 per annum. This intelligence has been received with great joy and thankfulness to government, for relieving the poorer classes of people from the burden of the Income Tax—not, however, only for the sake of the exemption but for the discontinuance of the annoyance to which they have been subjected in the Mofussil Towns.—*Deccan Herald, April* 30.

BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT remarks:—"What is the object of government in publishing Mr. Saunder's report about the N. W. P. and Oudh, while the report on Central India published last November? Any Gazetteer twenty years old will tell you that these districts are capable of producing all sorts of crops. But these reports invariably end by saying that there is no possibility of getting things out of the district for want of means of communication. If these reports are meant as advertisements to sell the government waste lands, the authorities should look at an English advertisement of an estate. There, an advertisement after describing all the advantages of the property, invariably winds up by saying that it is within two miles or so of a railway station. In fact, property not accessible by a railway can't be sold at a decent price. When these government reports of the riches of India finish by saying that a railway runs through a district, there will be some sense in them, but at present they are a mere bearing on the question than Gulliver's travels, and are not nearly so amusing."—*Hurkaru, April* 28.

REVISION OF THE PENSION RULES.—It is rumoured that the Secretary of State has granted the petition of the uncovenanted officers, sent to England some time ago, praying for a revision of the Pension Rules by the new Rules the uncovenanted officers will be entitled to pensions amounting to half of their pay after 25 years' service, and one-third after 17 years service. If general rumour is to be believed the orders of the Home authorities on the subject have already been received by the government of India, but are still considered a State secret, and will, it is hoped, shortly be published for general information.—*Id.*

AN advertisement of Messrs. Mosely and Hurst announces that a fresh consignment of Egyptian cotton seed is now available for gratuitous distribution at the Agri-Horticultural Society, and early application for samples is recommended. This opportunity should not be lost sight of by those desirous of securing trial samples; and we are assured that Egyptian seed is best adapted to this climate.—*Id.*

HIS HONOR Sir John Peter Grant, K. C. B., will embark from Prinsep's Ghat, on board the *Koladyne*, on his voyage to England, at a quarter before one o'clock to-day.—*Englishman, April* 23.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

THE deputation from the Landholders' and Commercial Association waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and after the customary courtesies:—

Mr. D. C. Mackey said—In waiting on your Excellency, I may be permitted respectfully to state that the Landholders' and Commercial Association is not a purely local body, but that it numbers amongst its members men in various parts of India, and all that we have communicated with heartily join us in presenting to your Excellency the accompanying Address which, with your permission, I will now read.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., G. C. B., K. S. I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

MY LORD,—We, the Members of the Landholders' and Commercial Association of British India, desire respectfully to express to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival and assumption of the Viceroyalty of British India.

We view with satisfaction the prospect of internal peace and continued prosperity to the country which your Excellency has been called on to govern in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The Members of the Association, whilst ready and willing, as hitherto, to bear their share of the public burthens, rely with confidence on the finances of the country, now relieved from the pressure of extraordinary expenditure, being so appropriated as best to develope its resources and improve the condition of the people.

The recent alterations in the tenure of land and the improvements enacted and proposed in the Laws to regulate the rights and duties of all parties connected with the soil, and its produce, cannot fail to have a beneficial influence, especially when the carrying out of these measures is guided and controlled by your Excellency, whose experience and success in ruling over countries inhabited by the men of different races, colour and creed are well known, and justify the expectation and hope that as in Jamaica, in Canada and China the result of your Excellency's Administration of the Government of India will be the prosperity and contentment of its people and the consolidation of the British Empire in the East.

We have the honor to remain,
My Lord,
Your Excellency's obedient humble Servants,
For the Landholder's and Commercial Assn.,
D. C. MACKEY, Chairman.

In reply his Excellency said.—

GENTLEMEN,—I am obliged to you for presenting this address of welcome.

The buoyancy of our finances, and the judicious economies recently effected in the administration of our affairs, have enabled me to inaugurate my career as Governor General by reducing some of the taxes which bore most heavily on commerce and on the means of the poorer classes, and by increasing at the same time the appropriation for works that are calculated to develope the resources of the country and to improve the condition of the people.

I congratulate you on these results, and on the favorable prospect for the future which they open up.

It should be remembered, however, and I think it well to make this remark, when I refer with gratification to these remissions of taxation, that the Revenue of British India is raised not for the purpose of filling the coffers of a despot, but for the support of establishments which are essential to the peace, well being, and advancement of the community at large. Without a sufficient army to protect us against external aggressions; a sufficient police to preserve order; without a sufficient judicial and magisterial force to bring justice home to every door; an executive sufficient to administer the vast territory which owns our Sovereign's sway, and the complicated affairs of its mixed and teeming population; and without, I must add, a surplus income to apply to purposes of educational and material improvement, the bonds of society in this country would soon be relaxed, and the march of civilization and progress arrested. If, therefore, the community has an interest in the prevention of extravagant and wasteful expenditure, it has an interest not less positive in the fruitfulness of the Revenue, and in the maintenance of taxes to which the people are accustomed, which are easily collected, and productive.

You refer to the experience which I have acquired in countries occupied by men of different races, as a ground of hope that I may be able to contribute to the establishment of contentment and harmony among the various classes by whom British India is inhabited.

But I must observe that the efforts which a Government can make towards this end are necessarily restricted to a narrow field of action. It is the duty of Government to act justly, to promote to the utmost of its power and with equal zeal the interests of all sections of her Majesty's subjects without distinction of race, creed, or colour, and where those interests seem to be in conflict to hold the balance between them with an impartial hand; but whether or not the civilization which Englishmen introduce into India shall be hailed by the natives as a blessing! whether or not the energy which they bring to bear on the arts of production shall be regarded by them as a beneficent force, whether or not their religion shall be respected, must depend mainly on the conduct and demeanour of those of our countrymen who are learning to look to India as a home.

His Excellency then left the room and the Deputation retired.—*Hurkaru, April* 23.

OPIUM CULTIVATION.

(From the Hurkaru's Special Correspondent.)

ARRAH, 4*th April*, 1862.

IN my letter from Bhagulpore I stated that a native in that place, who had given me some information connected with the cultivation of opium, had at the same time remarked, that if I were really desirous of seeing oppression in all its strength and in all its ugliness, I should make it a point, in the course of my travels, to visit a certain district, the name of which I then withheld, for reasons which your readers could have been at no loss to understand. As there is no further necessity for reticence on this point, I am at liberty now to state that the district alluded to was that which is the Sudder Station of Arrah, in which I now write this letter. As reports of the same melancholy character were continually poured into my ears as I journeyed up to this place, I was pretty well prepared for a severe struggle ere I could hope to neutralize the influence of Gomashtahs, &c., and learn the truth from the lips of the Ryaunees themselves. I have not been disappointed. Immediately previous to my arrival, the native officials threw themselves all over the opium lands like a body of disciplined tirailleurs, and by dint of lying, warning, and intimidating, besides holding threats of divers horrible pains and penalties *in terrorem* over the heads of the ryots, succeeded in instilling so great a fear into them, that were it not for the extreme character of the oppression, which in the present instance can at times endure without giving vent to a burst of passionate complaint, I should have totally failed in my efforts. As it is, I have had an infinity of trouble in compassing my object. The ryots were told that it was the distinct and absolute command of the Supreme government that opium should be cultivated by them; and that the Sahib, self-appointed and totally unrecognized by the Sircar, who was on his way to the district to make enquiries into the system here obtaining; that if they were to breathe but a syllable about oppression, cruelty, or injustice, the Sahib would, of course, make the whole affair public, to the intense annoyance and anger of the government, which would, in that case, punish the ryots equally in all its terrible wrath! What do you think of that as a plan of action? A little truth with a large alloy of falsehood, made a very plausible story. Then the bare idea of my centupling their distresses by proclaiming them, was enough to scare the ryots into complete obliviousness of events of daily occurrence. I carefully turned the matter over in my mind, and took the best measures accordingly. It could not but strike me that there was a limit of human endurance, that there was a point beyond which official tyranny could not go without overreaching itself, and like vaulting ambition, "falling on the other side," I felt that if but half of all I heard were true, then the exercise of a little patience and gentleness, together with a frank explanation of the objects of my mission, would prove in time sufficiently powerful to inflict on the department a total defeat. I have always found the ryots fully amenable to reason, and able to detect the truth when once both sides of a picture have been fairly exhibited. I set to work, but found it a much harder task to be well through than I would call "a pull." I persevered, and I now enclose on a separate slip for your information, the names of those ryots whom I addressed, the names of their villages, &c., &c. The substance of their depositions will be given presently in the communication. My reason for not doing so immediately is, that I am anxious, in the first place, to give you a sketch of a native official who exercises *unlimited control*, not only over the opium ryots, but over every subordinate in that department; whose will is supreme; who makes and unmakes; whose smile or frown ensures fortune or disaster; who promotes or degrades, entertains or dismisses, without his orders being any time questioned or reserved; whose name when whispered makes every native in the department tremble; who is spoken of all over the country with execrations "deep" if not "loud;" and from a beggar has risen to be the possessor of something near half a lac of rupees; and who is regarded by every individual in the district as the *alter ego* of Mr. George Field, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Arrah. The terror this man inspires is as universal as his power is omnipotent. In dragging him, as I now do, before the government and the public, I must perforce say much that cannot but be unpalatable to the Sub-Deputy also.

Stand forth then *Kallee Suhai*, and let the world know something of your antecedents. The son of Jodee Lall, a miserable seller of red lead (*sendoor*), this man was born in Mozah Kuttearh, Pergunnah Arrah, Zillah Shahabad. His first appointment was that of Peon, attached to Mr. George Field, when that gentleman as indigo planter held the village of Kuttearh, Shahpore, &c. in his hands: and the connection thus commenced, has continued, with only an occasional interruption, ever since. He then became *Mohafiz Duftur* or Record Keeper in the Judge's office at Arrah, but was shortly after compelled to resign that appointment on detection of peculation, and dishonesty in connection therewith. The next succeeded in entering the office of the Collector of Arrah, but was here a second time compelled to resign for similar offences. About this time the factory was either closed or given up by Mr. George Field, who had obtained the appointment of Sub

neering skill to make it navigable for more than small boats, but it flows through a glorious country seldom visited by the English officer, and is the natural outlet of the extreme east of Nagpore. It must not be forgotten that in the days of the old Orissa kings its valley was a garden. To add to these natural advantages a sanitarium has been projected at Muthoor, near the Puchmurree hills, a point almost equidistant from the chief towns of the Central Provinces. What is said of cotton is so important that we quote the words of the Report, which in a general way, remarks "that the cultivation in this Province could be indefinitely augmented and improved; that European capitalists could contract with the cultivators for delivery of large quantities, or could, if they preferred it, obtain suitable waste lands for the purpose on the most stable and advantageous tenure; that the establishment of such agency will be welcomed by all classes; that machinery from Europe for cleaning and especially for compressing the cotton, will be needed; that many of the present difficulties of transit will be removed by European supervision over the pressing and packing of the cotton, while the remaining difficulties will be removed by the opening of the railway and the navigation of the Godavery. At present the Government expenditure in connexion with this matter relates to the opening of branch roads to the principal market. Also the Government have sanctioned an experiment up to a cost of Rupees 20,000, to be conducted by Mr. Stanborough, for the purpose of showing the facility of transporting cotton down the Godavery."

The one drawback to this picture is want of labour. What are four millions of people to a country the size of Ireland and not less fertile?

We rise from the perusal of this Report with a conviction of the great future before our youngest Chief Commissionership, such as even the writings of Malcolm, Jenkins, and the Geological Surveyors have not given us. It is not likely that money will be so lavishly spent upon it as upon the Punjab. But it will be Mr. Temple's fault, if he and his Secretary do not give us occasion, in the course of a few years, to record administrative triumphs second only to these which have shed a lustre on the names of the Lawrences, Montgomery, Edwardes, Abbott, Lake, Barnes and Nicholson.

THE BUDGET.

(From the Hurkaru, April 21.)

The Budget which our Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer gave to the world on Wednesday, is not more satisfactory on account of its results, than marked by prudence, caution, and sagacity. It will meet with the hearty approval of the Indian public, the more so that it is directly calculated to conciliate the public at home. It treats the whole question of our finances in a masterly and exhaustive manner. Comparing our present with our past, it holds out to us the brightest hopes for the future, and it demonstrates beyond contradiction the elastic nature of our finances—a point of the last importance to the renewal and continuance of confidence in our resources.

From the Budget we learn that for twenty years the deficit was chronic, and entailed on the country a public debt of £50,000,000. The years of mutiny added to this the sum of £12,000,000 per annum, whilst in 1860-61, at the time when the government had fully recognised this alarming state of things, and had striven to arrest our progress towards bankruptcy by the imposition of new taxes, the excess of expenditure over income still remained at £6,000,000. What wonder that English capitalists showed themselves afraid to risk their hoards in an Indian loan? What wonder that we barely escaped our independence, by narrowly escaping the yoke of an Imperial guarantee?

With so large a deficit still before them, the government in 1861-62 turned attention to the possibility of effecting such reductions as might go far towards equalising income and outlay. The whole condition of the country was passed in review. Each separate necessity or requirement was carefully calculated, and everything not absolutely wanted was doomed to feel the shears of the Finance Commissions. And here we may remark that the Budget shows how much we owe to Colonel Balfour, a man little understood, but one to whom the public owe a deep debt of gratitude. We were pleased to hear Mr. Laing acknowledge this debt on the part of the government. The public would do honour to themselves if now, when Colonel Balfour is about to leave us, they would follow the example and do honour to the man who has saved the country a sum which is counted annually by millions.

Out of an aggregate expenditure in the Military, Naval, and Civil Departments, of £29,365,666, the saving effected amounted to £5,071,279; but from this, £750,000 were spent as an additional grant for Public Works, which had been largely suspended as a consequence of the revolt. The military expenditure, which had been our greatest burden, and which we had been most reluctant to pay, was reduced thus:

Year	Expenditure	Saving	Total saving.
1859-60	20,993,307		
1860-61	15,279,005	5,630,302	
1861-62	12,800,000	2,479,005	8,109,307

Speaking of the cash balances, Mr. Laing remarked that they presented a feature peculiar to Indian finance, and one which was a great element of prosperity and strength. To show their value he said, "If a man makes all his receipts and payments through a banker, and contracts no debts or obligations, the balance in his Bank book at the end of the year must show whether he has or has not lived within his income." This is exactly the position of India. All our debts and payments pass through the government treasuries, and we have contracted no loan; the cash balances are therefore the best test we can have of the soundness of our position. In April, 1861, the cash balance amounted to £14,608,121; this year the amount is £17,890,000; and the apparent increase is £3,082,000; but to this we must add the value of the bullion certificates issued by the Bombay Mint, and which have been used as bank notes of a large amount. This will give us an additional £930,000, for which we have to thank the new Currency Act, raising the true amount of the cash balances to £4,012,000. Against this, however, we must set off the amount due to England, for Railway Loans, &c., *viz.* £3,390,000, when we shall have a *bona fide* increase in the cash balance for the year, of £712,000. And this may be taken as a good instance of buoyancy of our finances, since it is better by £570,000 than the revised estimates had led any one to expect. This result, moreover, has been accomplished when there has been a real increase of expenditure of £1,714,370, of which £714,000 must be debited to opium, and the remainder to Public Works. Reckoning these items of expenditure as extraordinary, and speaking of expenses, the nett additional outlay has only been £256,130, in a total of £36,463,000—a result which must be deemed satisfactory, and which proves that the Budget system has given us the long sought for command over our finances.

To turn now to revenue: the total increase has been £1,616,492 over the Budget estimate of the year. The increase is shown as under;

Land, Sayer, and Abkarry	£870,000
Stamps	£340,000
Customs	£370,000

In the Income Tax there has been a very slight decrease. The Budget estimated the revenue from this source at £1,948,994, the amount collected was £1,912,990, which gives the insignificant decrease of £35,10[illegible].

The total result is, that although we have spent 1½ millions more than was anticipated, our position is the same as it was at the beginning of the year. We began and we have closed the year with a balance of about three quarters of a million.

Supposing no changes to be made in the taxation fixed for the year, it is calculated that the revenue will still show an increase thus:

Revenue of	1861-62	£42,511,000
Estimated Revenue of	1862-63	£43,796,200

which will give a balance in favor over the past year, of £285,110. The increase is thus shown:

Land, &c.	£400,000
Stamps.	£300,000
Receipts from P. W.	£200,000

The expenditure calculated with a wide margin for contingencies, so as to be on the safe side, is stated as—

For	1861-62 at £36,463,309	decrease.
"	1862-63 at £35,905,521	£557,788

In general the results may be placed thus:

Gain by voluntary expenditure	£839,700
Loss by involuntary expenditure	£281,912
Total gain...	£557,788

In all, still looking at our expenses, we are better off than at the beginning of 1861-62, by £1,286,662, and if we add to this the sum of £142,621, a saving shown on revising the year's accounts, we have a surplus of no less than £1,428,623. This surplus will be devoted to lessening the burdens on trade and to further relieving the classes that were saved by Lord Canning from the gripe of the License Tax. £146,463 will be added to the grant for the purposes of art, education, &c., which will bring the total grant up to £500,000—a sum which will bear a favorable comparison with the outlay made by England for the same purposes. A large sum will also be placed at the disposal of the local governments for Public Works. In this respect the collections under the head of 1 per cent. Income Tax will be anticipated and the total sum raised to £4,260,000 from Imperial and local sources. When these grants have been made there will still remain a surplus of £903,814.

In answer to the various representations as to the pressure of the present cesses upon Manchester goods, the duties will be reduced to ½ per cent. on piece goods, and 3¼ per cent. on yarn. This alteration, which will dispose of £450,000 of the surplus, is to come into operation next Wednesday.

The other measures we give *seriatim*.

The Paper Duty, which has been fixed at 10 per cent., and which yields only £10,000 of revenue, is abolished.

The duty on beer, which ever since 1859 has been four annas per gallon, or nearly 20 per cent. on the value, is to be reduced one half. This will dispose of another £10,000 of the surplus.

Tobacco, which at a duty of one rupee per seer, practically labors under a prohibitive duty of 100 per cent., will be admitted at an *ad valorem* impost of 20 per cent. Under the heavier duty the exports fell in three years from 1,200,000 lbs. to 360,000 lbs. only.

Light wines also, if of less value than rupees 12 per dozen, are to be admitted under a duty of 1½ per cent. instead of 3 per cent. as formerly.

Calculating the effect of all these changes, the total reduction in the customs will be £175,000, leaving us still a surplus of £428,814 to be disposed of. It has been found from actual experience that the tax of 2 per cent. on income ranging between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 per annum, affects no less than 600,000 of the poorer classes of the people, and that it produces after all but £350,000 of revenue, the cost of collection reaching the unprecedented sum of £100,000, or about two-thirds of the entire cost of the Income Tax machinery. Under these circumstances it has been resolved to do away with this tax from 2nd August next. This will reduce the surplus by £250,000 and leave a final balance of £179,814, which it would be neither expedient nor wise to touch. The whole review is most cheering, since under the most moderate calculations it is reckoned that April 1863 will see us with a cash balance of £17,050,673, which will be "*entirely our our own, and subject to no extraneous claims whatever*"

Such is Mr. Laing's Budget, the most satisfactory and the most perfect yet presented to India. From it we gather that our finances are in a most healthy state; that in ten years our revenue has increased by as many millions; and that the normal rate of increase is no less than £750,000 annually. We also learn that the native army has been most largely reduced, and that our cash balances, after all claims have been defrayed, amount to upwards of £17,000,000, whilst the work of government can be carried on with only £11,000,000 or £12,000,000, and if pushed with cash balances of only £8,000,000, or 9,000,000. So that with the prospect of troubles in Persia and China and with the little bill to pay for troubles on the North-Eastern frontier, we can spend nearly £5,000,000 before touching the current revenue of the year. Such a revelation adds immensely to our sense of security and to our consciousness of the power we are able to exercise for the good of the Empire in Central Asia, or wherever our interests may be jeopardised. We can congratulate Mr. Laing upon his Budget; it has surpassed our expectations, and we are sure it will be received by the public, both of India and England, with unmixed satisfaction.

LITERATURE.

ON THE AGE OF THE SUN'S HEAT.

BY PROFESSOR W. THOMSON, GLASGOW.

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

THE second great law of Thermodynamics involves a certain principle of *irreversible action in nature*. It is thus shown that, although mechanical energy is *indestructible*, there is a universal tendency to its dissipation, which produces gradual augmentation and diffusion of heat, cessation of motion and exhaustion of potential energy through the material universe.* The result would inevitably be a state of universal rest and death, if the universe were finite and left to obey existing laws. But it is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an endless progress, through an endless space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever. It is also impossible to conceive either the beginning or the continuance of life, without an overruling creative power; and, therefore, no conclusions of dynamical science regarding the future condition of the earth, can be held to give dispiriting views as to the destiny of the race of intelligent beings by which it is at present inhabited.

The object proposed in the present article is an application of these general principles to the discovery of probable limits to the periods of time, past and future during which the sun can be reckoned on as a source of heat and light. The subject will be discussed under three heads:—

I. The secular cooling of the sun.
II. The present temperature of the sun.
III. The origin and total amount of the sun's heat.

PART I.

On the secular cooling of the sun.

How much the sun is actually cooled from year to year, if at all, we have no means of ascertaining of scarcely even of estimating in the roughest manner In the first place we do not know that he is losing heat at all. For it is quite certain that *some heat* is generated in his atmosphere by the influx of meteoric matter; and it is possible that the *amount* of heat so generated from year to year is sufficient to compensate the loss by radiation. It is, however, also possible that the sun is now an incandescent liquid mass, radiating away heat, either primitively created in his substance, or, what seems far more probable, generated by the falling in of meteors in past times, with no sensible compensation by a continuance of meteoric action.

It has been shown† that, if the former supposition were true, the meteors by which the sun's heat would have been produced during the last 2,000 or 3,000 years must have been all that time much within the earth's distance from the sun, and must therefore have approached the central body in very gradual spirals: because, if enough of matter to produce the supposed thermal effect fell in from space outside the earth's orbit, the length of the year would have been very sensibly shortened by the additions to the sun's mass which must have been made. The quantity of matter annually falling in must, on that supposition, have amounted to $\frac{1}{17}$ of the earth's mass, or to $\frac{1}{17000000}$ of the sun's; and therefore it would be necessary to suppose the zodiacal light to amount to at least $\frac{1}{2000}$ of the sun's mass, to account in the same way for a future supply of 3,000 years' sun-heat. When these conclusions were first published it was pointed out that "disturbances in the motions of visible planets" should be looked for, as affording us means for estimating the possible amount of matter in the zodiacal light; and it was conjectured that it could not be nearly enough to give a supply of 300,000 years' heat at the present rate. These anticipations have been to some extent fulfilled in Le Verrier's great researches on the motion of the planet Mercury, which have recently given evidence of a sensible influence attributable to matter circulating as a great number of small planets within his orbit round the sun. But the amount of matter thus indicated is very small; and therefore, if the meteoric influx taking place at present is enough to produce any appreciable portion of the heat radiated away, it must be supposed to be from matter circulating round the sun, within very short distances of his surface. The density of this meteoric cloud would have to be supposed so great that comets could scarcely have escaped, as comets actually have escaped, showing no discoverable effects of resistance, after passing his surface within a distance equal to ¼ of his radious. All things considered, there seems little probability in the hypothesis that solar radiation is compensated, to any appreciable degree, by heat generated by meteors falling in, at present; and, as it can be shown that no chemical theory is tenable,‡ it must be concluded as most probable that the sun is at present merely an incandescent liquid mass cooling.

How much he cools from year to year, becomes therefore a question of very serious import, but it is one which we are at present quite unable to answer. It is true we have data on which we might plausibly found a probable estimate, and from which we might deduce, with at first sight seemingly well founded confidence, limits, not very wide, within which the present true rate of the sun's cooling must lie. For we know, from the independent but concordant investigations of Herschel and Pouillet, that the sun radiates every year from his whole surface about 6×10^{30} (six million million million million) times as much heat as is sufficient to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water by 1° Cent. We also have excellent reason for believing that the sun's substance is very much like the earth's. Stoke's principles of solar and stellar chemistry have been for many years explained in the University of Glasgow, and it has been taught as a first result that sodium does certainly exist in the sun's atmosphere, and in the atmospheres of many of the stars, but that it is not discoverable in others. The recent application of these principles in the splendid researches of Bunsen and Kirchhof (who made an independent discovery of Stoke's theory) has demonstrated with equal certainty that there are iron and manganese, and several of our other known metals, in the sun. The specific heat of each of these substances is less than the specific heat of water, which indeed exceeds that of every other known terrestrial body, solid or liquid. It might, therefore, at first sight seem probable that the mean specific heats of the sun's whole substance is less, and very certain that it cannot be much greater, than that of water. If it were equal to the specific heat of water we should only have to divide the preceding number (6×10^{30}), derived from Herschel's and Pouillet's observations, by the number of pounds ($1{\cdot}23 \times 10^{30}$) in the sun's mass, to find 4·8 Cent. for the present annual rate of cooling. It might therefore seem probable that the sun cools more, and almost certain that he does not cool less, than a centigrade degree and four-tenths annually. But, if this estimate were well-founded, it would be equally just to assume that the sun's expansibility§ with heat does not differ greatly from that of some average terrestrial body. If, for instance, it were the same as that of solid glass, which is about $\frac{1}{2000}$ in bulk, or $\frac{1}{6000}$ on diameter, per 1° Cent. (and for most terrestrial liquids, especially at high temperatures, the expansibility is much more), and if the specific heat were the same as that of liquid water, there would be in 860 years a contraction of one per cent. on the sun's diameter, which could scarcely have escaped detection by astronomical observation. But the sun is probably much greater than this for believing that no such amount of contraction can have taken place, and therefore for suspecting that the physical circumstances of the sun's mass render the condition of the substances of which it is composed, as to expansibility and specific heat, very different from that of the same substances when experimented on in our terrestrial laboratories. Mutual gravitation between the different parts of the sun's contracting mass must do an amount of work, which cannot be calculated with certainty, only because the law of the sun's interior density is not known. The amount of work performed on a contraction of one-tenth per cent. of the diameter, if the density remained uniform through the interior, would, as Helmholtz showed, be equal to 20,000 times the mechanical equivalent of the amount of heat which Pouillet estimated to be radiated from the sun in a year. But in reality the sun's density must increase very much towards his centre, and probably in varying proportions, as the temperature becomes lower and the whole mass contracts. We cannot, therefore, say whether the work actually done by mutual gravitation during a contraction of one-tenth per cent. of the diameter, would be more or less than the equivaleut of 20,000 years' heat; but we may regard it as most probably not many times more or less than this amount. Now, it is in the highest degree improbable that mechanical energy can in any case increase in a body contracting in virtue of cooling. It is certain that it really must diminish very notably in every case hitherto experimented on. It must be supposed, therefore, that the sun always radiates away in heat something more than the Joule-equivalent of the work done on his contracting mass, by mutual gravitation of its parts. Hence, in contracting by one-tenth per cent. in his diameter, or three-tenths per cent. in his bulk, the sun must give out something either more, or not greatly less, than 20,000 years' heat: and thus, even without historical evidence as to the constancy of his diameter, it seems safe to conclude that no such contraction as that calculated above one per cent. in 860 years, can have taken place in reality. It seems, on the contrary probable that, at the present rate of radiation, the contraction of one-tenth per cent. in the sun's diameter could not take place in much less than 20,000 years, and scarcely possible that it could take place in less than 8,600 years. If, then, the mean specific heat of the sun's mass, in its actual condition, is not more than ten times that of water the expansibility in volume must be less than $\frac{1}{1000}$ per 1° Cent., (that is to say, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of solid glass,) which seems improbable. But although from this consideration we are led to regard it as probable that the sun's specific heat is considerably more than ten times that of water (and, therefore, that his mass cools considerably less than 100° in 700 years, a conclusion which, indeed, we could scarcely avoid on simply geological grounds), the physical principles we now rest on fail to give us any reason for supposing that the sun's specific heat is more than 10,000 times that of water, because we cannot say that his expansibility in volume is probably more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ per 1° Cent. And there is, on other grounds, very strong reason for believing that the specific heat is really much less than 10,000. For it is almost certain that the sun's mean temperature is even now as high as 14,000° Cent.; and the greatest quantity of heat that we can explain, with any probability, to have been by natural causes ever acquired by the earth (as we shall see in the third part of this article), could not have raised his mass at any time to this temperature, unless his specific heat were less than 10,000 times that of water.

We may therefore consider it as rendered highly probable that the sun's specific heat is more than ten times, and less than 10,000 times, that of liquid water. From this it would follow with certainty that his temperature sinks 100° Cent. in some time from 700 years to 700,000 years.

What then are we to think of such geological estimates as 300,000,000 years for the "denudation of the Weald?" Whether is it more probable that the physical conditions of the sun's matter differ 1,000 times more than dynamics compel us to suppose they differ from those of matter in our laboratories; or that a stormy sea, with possibly channel tides of extreme violence, should encroach on a chalk cliff 1,000 times more rapidly than Mr. Darwin's estimate of one inch per century?

PART II.

On the sun's present temperature.

At his surface the sun's temperature cannot, as we have many reasons for believing, be incomparably higher than temperatures attainable artificially in our terrestrial laboratories.

Among other reasons it may be mentioned that the sun radiates heat, from every square foot of his surface, at only about 7,000 horse power.* Coal, burning at a rate of a little than a pound per two seconds, would generate the same amount; and it is estimated ('Rankine, Prime Movers,' p. 285, Ed. 1859) that, in the furnaces of locomotive engines, coal burns at from one pound in thirty seconds to one pound in ninety seconds, per square foot of grate-bars. Hence heat is radiated from the sun at a rate not more than from fifteen to forty-five times as high as that at which heat is generated on the grate-bars of a locomotive furnace, per equal areas.

The interior temperature of the sun is probably far higher than that at his surface, because direct condition can play no sensible part in the transference of heat between the inner and outer portions of his mass, and there must be an approximate *convective* equilibrium of heat throughout the whole, if the sun is fluid. That is to say, the temperatures, at different distances from the centre, must be approximately those which any portion of the substance, if carried from the centre to the surface, would acquire by expansion without loss or gain of heat.

PART III.

On the origin and total amount of the sun's heat.

The sun being, for reasons referred to above, assumed to be an incandescent liquid now losing heat, the question naturally occurs, How did this heat originate? It is certain that it cannot have existed in the sun through an infinity of past time, since, as long as it has so existed, it must have been suffering dissipation, and the finiteness of the sun precludes the supposition of an infinite primitive store of heat in his body.

The sun must, therefore, either have been created an active source of heat at some time of not immeasurable antiquity, by an over-ruling decree; or the heat which he has already radiated away, and that which he still possesses, must have been acquired by a natural process, following permanently established laws. Without pronouncing the former supposition to be essentially incredible, we may safely say that it is in the highest degree improbable, if we can show the latter to be not contradictory to known physical laws. And we do show this and more, by merely pointing to certain actions, going on before us at present, which, if sufficiently abundant at some past time, must have given the sun his present store of heat, and we know of his past radiation and present temperature.

It is not necessary at present to enter at length on details regarding the meteoric theory, which appears to have been first proposed in a definite form by Mayer, and afterwards independently by Waterston; or regarding the modified hypothesis of meteoric vortices, which the writer of these pages published and showed to be necessary, in order that the length of the year, as known for the last 2,000 years, may not have been sensibly disturbed by the accessions which the sun's mass must have had during that period, if the heat radiated away has been always compensated by heat generated by meteoric influx.

For the reasons mentioned in the first part of the present article, we may now believe that all theories of nearly complete, contemporaneous meteoric compensation, must be rejected; but we may still hold that—

"*Meteoric action . . . . is . . . . not only proved to exist as a cause of solar heat, but it is the only one of all conceivable causes which we know to exist from independent evidence.*"‖

The form of meteoric theory which now seems most probable, and which was first discussed on true thermodynamic principles by Helmholtz,‡ consists in supposing the sun and his heat to have originated in a coalition of smaller bodies, falling together by mutual gravitation, and generating, as they must do according to the great law demonstrated by Joule, an exact equivalent of heat for the motion in collision.

That some form of the meteoric theory is certainly the true and complete explanation of solar heat can scarcely be doubted, when the following reasons are considered:

(1). No other natural explanation, except by chemical action, can be conceived.

(2). The chemical theory§ is quite insufficient, because the most energetic chemical action we know, taking place between substances amounting to the whole sun's mass, would only generate about 3,000 years' heat.‖

(3). There is no difficulty in accounting for 20,000,000 years' heat by the meteoric theory.

It would extend this article to too great a length, and would require considerable amount of mathematical calculation, to explain fully the principles on which this last estimate is founded. It is enough to say that bodies, all much smaller than the sun, falling together from a state of relative rest, at mutual distances all large in comparison with their diameters, and forming a globe of uniform density equal in mass and diameter to the sun, would generate an amount of heat which accurately calculated according to Joule's principles and experimental results, is found to be just 20,000,000 times Pouillet's estimate of the annual amount of solar radiation. The sun's density must in all probability, increase very much towards his centre, and therefore a considerably greater amount of heat than that must be supposed to have been generated if his whole mass was formed by the combination of comparatively small bodies. On the other hand, we do not know how much heat may have been dissipated by resistance and minor impacts before the final conglomeration; but there is reason to believe that even the most rapid conglomeration that we can conceive to have probably taken place could only leave the finished globe with about half the entire heat due to the amount of potential energy of mutual gravitation exhausted. We may, therefore, accept, as a lowest estimate for the sun's initial heat, 10,000,000 times a year's supply at present rate, but 50,000,000 or 100,000,000 as possible, in consequence of the sun's greater density in his central parts.

The considerations adduced above, in this paper, regarding the sun's possible specific heat, rate of cooling, and superficial temperature, render it probable that he must have been very sensibly warmer one million years ago than now; and consequently, that if he has existed as a luminary for ten or twenty million years, he must have radiated away considerably more than the corresponding number of times the present yearly amount of loss.

It seems, therefore, on the whole most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that he has not done so for 500,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say, with equal certainty, that inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life, for many million years longer, unless sources now unknown to us are prepared in the great storehouse of creation.

* See Proceedings R.S.E. Feb. 1852, or Phil. Mag. 1852, second half year, "On a Universal Tendency in Nature to the Dissipation of Mechanical Energy."

† "On the Mechanical Energies of the Solar System," Transactions of the Royal Society of Edingurgh, 1854, and Phil. Mag. 1854, second half-year.

‡ Mechanical Energies, &c.

§ The "specific heat," of a homogeneous body is the quantity of heat that a unit of its substance must acquire or must part with to rise or to fall by 1° in temperature. The mean specific heat of a heterogeneous mass, or of a mass homogeneous substance, under different pressures in different parts, is the quantity of heat which the whole body takes or gives in rising or in falling 1° in temperature, divided by the number of units in its mass. The expression, "mean specific heat" of the sun, in the text, signifies the total amount of heat actually radiated away from the sun, divided by his mass, during any time in which the average temperature of his mass sinks by 1°, whatever physical or chemical changes any part of his substance may experience.

‖ The "expansibility in volume," or the "cubical expansibility," of a body, is an expression technically used to denote the proportion which the increase or diminution of its bulk, accompanying a rise or fall of 1° in its temperature, bears to its whole bulk at some stated temperature. The expression, "the sun's expansibility," used in the text, may be taken as signifying the ratio which the actual contraction, during a lowering of his mean temperature by 1° Cent., bears to his present volume.

* One horse power in mechanics is a technical expression (following Watt's estimate), used to denote a rate of working in which energy is evolved at the rate of 33,000 foot pounds per minute. This, according to Joule's determination of the dynamical value of heat, would, if spent wholly in heat, be sufficient to raise the temperature of 23¾ lbs. of water by 1° Cent. per minute.

† "Mechanical Energies of the Solar System."

‡ Popular lecture delivered on the 7th February 1854, at Konigsberg, on the occasion of the Kant commemoration.

§ "Mechanical Energies of the Solar System."

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